Scott. II-27—60,006—25-11-42.

(1944) Department.

B SERIES.

G.O. No. 5323

Dated 16-12-44

[Despatch Abstract.]

Naval Supplies — Rationing — Hospital — Rationing Office
Evacuation of wounded — Gross Passes

[illegible] regular supply of canes is made to the factory.

5. SUGAR:- This year 64,206 bags (2 Cwts each) of sugar were produced and this is the highest record of production in the history of this factory and also the highest average recovery ever obtained by them. Statement showing the sugar produced and the recovery obtained in this season and in the previous years is given below for comparison.

Year.	Canes crushed (tons)	Sugar bagged (Tons)
1940-41	43260	4027.0
1941-42	39419	3752.9
1942-43	26528	2699.4
1943-44	60129	6413.0

One of the reasons why this high recovery in this season was obtained due to the vigilance of the Cane Commandeering staff in seeing that only canes without trash and tops were supplied to the factory and the fact that we were constantly and often impressing on the factory authorities the need for producing as much as they could in the present circumstances and to see that no time was lost avoidably, at any stage from the issue of permit to the weighing of carts and the repairs etc., of the machinery. The recovery would have been still higher had the factory authorities taken our advice and put up a pendahl over the Cane stacking yard, just to prevent the canes from drying.

6. LABOUR:- In the early part of the season sufficient labour and carts were available, and hence a steady and regular supply of canes to the factory was received. But towards the close of December and afterwards there was a scarcity for labour and carts, as the ryots were busily engaged in paddy harvest, jaggery making preliminary cultivation operations in respect of cane planting etc. During this period labour charges went up and to add to this the usual labour that was being imported from the neighbouring states particularly for jaggery making was not available this year and hence the high and steady supply of canes to the factory as in previous years suffered a bit. But still the supply of canes to the factory in these months was high when compared with the figures of canes supplied for the corresponding periods in previous years.

7. JAGGERY: In the Scheme it is contemplated that 12 tons are to be carted to the factory, 6 tons to be made into jaggery and 2 tons to be reserved for seed on the estimated average yield per acre to be 20 tons. Hence jaggery making permits in the same proportion of 2 : 1 were granted to the ryots.

During the period 557 jaggery making permits were issued to convert 4798 tons of cane into jaggery each ton of cane produces about one hera 9 maunds of 25 lbs each) of jaggery. Along with this permit, jaggery coupons at one coupon per one ton) were given to the ryots. These coupons were to be handed over to the crusher owner as and when he makes jaggery (i.e.) after crushing one ton of cane for jaggery making he has to receive one coupon from the cane supplier and the crusher owner had to give an account of such coupons received by him, to the staff which was supervising.

The market for jaggery in the beginning was very good and it ranged from Rs. 45/- to 48/- per heru of 9 maunds and only those who finished carrying their quota first got the benefit of this high price. Towards the close of the scheme the market became dull and the rate fell down from Rs. 45/-48/- to Rs. 25-29/

CRUSHERS:- In the commandeered area cane crushers could be installed only under licence. During this season 221 licences were granted to ryots to instal bullock and 10 power crushers. Out of these only 205 bullock and 10 power crushers were actually working in the commandeered villages and in these crushers 557 ryots prepared jaggery under coupon system mentioned above. As per the conditions of the licence (Form A appended) the crushers maintained accounts for the jaggery prepared and the [illegible] staff was checking the same. Thus by the adoption of restrictions levied coupon (Form B appended) system and [illegible] we were in a position to know exactly the [illegible] tion, the number of tons of cane converted into

holder, thereby controlling a steady and regular supply of [illegible] factory at every stage, giving no chance to ryots for malpractices.

Jaggery produced was transported to shops or homes only under a pass port (Form C appended) issued by the staff. The account of each crusher were verified with the coupons which were brought back to the office and cancelled. Thus any tendency to convert more canes into jaggery was controlled.

9. *ADVANTAGES OF THE SCHEME:-* Advantage of this scheme was availed of by the Agricultural Demonstrator deputed for the scheme to effect the following agricultural improvements:

(a) Jaggery:- Hospet jaggery was notorious for its bad quality and as such was not finding a market in any other part of the province. By controlling the quantity of juice per every charge of gur making, introduction of improved furnaces and pans, advice given in the better preparation of jaggery, proper removal of scum etc., it is gratifying to note that of jaggery produced in the controlled area, is equal to, if not better than jaggery produced in other parts of this province. Some of the good samples fetched about Rs. 10/- more per heru of 225 lbs. Thus under the restrictions of the Cane commandeering scheme the ryots in the controlled area have produced better jaggery and this is a practical [illegible] any improvement in agriculture can be achieved only under Act or legislation and that too in a backward district like [illegible] large percentage of the population are uneducated and conservative in nature. Thus it is clear that at present only an Act or legislation alone can improve the condition of the ryots and as is seen mere propaganda and demonstration which the agricultural department has been doing for the last 25 years to improve the jaggery of this place was not of much avail.

(b) Nursery or short planting:- On account of the bad material, the germination was so poor that on an average the ryots were able to get only 85% of the normal yield. This poor yield was mainly due to the planting of setts obtained from arrowed or mature canes. By the introduction of nursery [illegible] this defect could be overcome, a small beginning was made in this direction during the previous year and the result thereof was found extremely encouraging. It is hoped on account of the propaganda made in this direction this year the area under short crop will increase in future.

(c) Smut control: [illegible] were trained how to identify the smut attacked plants and enlighten the ryots on the preventive and control measures of the same.

(d) Higher seed rate per acre:- Further propaganda was made on the higher seed rate per acre, wider spacing between lines, better manurial and cultural methods etc.

10. FINANCE:- An amount of Rs. 4100/- was sanctioned in the G.O. quoted in para 1 for running the scheme with one Agrl. Demonstrator, one clerk and 20 maistries and 2 peons. The entire cost came to about Rs.4948/- with one additional clerk and a senior Agrl. Demonstrator as shown below and further extension of the scheme by 15 days till 15-4-44.

ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.

1	Pay of the staff	956	7 0
2	Fixed Travelling allowa	280	0 0
3	Transfer T.A.	211	6 0
4	Dearness allowance	802	13 0
5	Stationery and printing	103	0 0
6	Cycle allowa	126	14 0
		480	8 0

PROBABLE FURTHER EXPENDITURE.

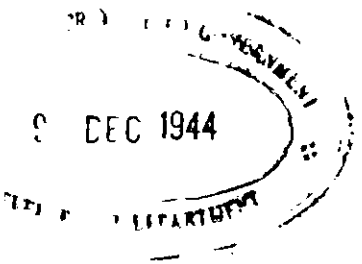
[illegible] time pay of Agrl. Demonstrator and clerk [illegible]
Transfer T.A. for Agricultural Demonstrator and [illegible]
Provident Fund contribution of [illegible]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

72410

Sub:- Rationing--Hospet--Rationing Office--Rent--Fixation of--Proposals--Submitted.

Ref:- No. 3502-K3/44 (CS), dated 7-12-44.



From
J.Scott Brown, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Civil Supplies.

J.F.Saunders, Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies.

Read:- From the Rationing Officer, Hospet, Rc. 120/44, dated 10-7-44.

From the Rationing Officer, Hospet, L.Dis. 164/44, dated 13-11-44.

From Messrs. P. Nagappa Setty & Sons, Hospet, dated 22-11-44.

The Rationing Office, Hospet, is located in a private building on a rent of Rs.28/- per mensem as no public buildings are available. The Rationing Officer, Hospet is occupying a portion of it for his residence and is paying a rent of Rs.10/- per mensem towards it leaving a balance of Rs.18/- to be paid as rent for the office. The Executive Engineer to whom the matter was referred, has fixed the rent at Rs.23/- per mensem for the whole building and Rs.8-8-0 for the portion occupied by the Rationing Officer. While fixing the rent the Executive Engineer has taken into consideration the municipal rental value of the building. A representation from the owner of the building has been received requesting the Board to fix the rent at Rs.28/- per mensem

p.t.o.

on the ground that the municipal rental value was fixed some six years ago before the commencement of war and that the cost of petty repairs etc. has since gone up. The Board considers that a rent of Rs.28/- per mensem is reasonable, and requests that the rent for the whole building may be fixed at Rs.28/- per mensem and that for the portion occupied by the Rationing Officer for his residence the rent may be fixed at Rs.10/- per mensem. Early orders are requested.

N. Achiam
For Secretary.

To The Additional Secretary to Government, Development Department Development Madras (with enclosures).
Copy to Rationing Officer, Hospet.

s.r/7.12.

Copy of the letter from theExecutive Engineer, Bellary to the Rationing Officer, Hospet, dated 6-11-44.

Sub: Civil Supplies--Rationing--Hospet--Municipality--Rationing Officer's Office--Accommodation rent--Fixation.

Ref:- Your Nos. 164/44, dated 25-7-44 and 10-10-44.

In as much as the Municipal rental value of this building was fixed by the Hospet Municipality at Rs.280/-, the monthly rent admission for this building is only Rs.23/-, of which the rent of Rs.14/8/- for office portion and Rs.8/8/- for the residential portion of the Rationing Officer is admissible for which a certificate is herewith enclosed.

G.O.- Rationing - Hospet - Rationing Office - Fixation of rent - Orders passed - 1 Draw

Read: from the Bd. of Rev. (C.S.), Ref. No. 3502-K3/44(CS) dt. 7-12-44

GWR 5323 No. dt 16/12/44
Rs.

Sanction is accorded to the payment of a sum of Rs. 28/= p.m. from the date of occupation, towards rent for the building in which the Rationing office, Hospet, is located.

2. The Govt. direct that a sum of Rs. 10/= be fixed as rent for the portion of the building occupied by the R.O., Hospet. Rent in accordance with the rules together with the proportionate charge payable for electric energy consumed, if any, shall be recovered from the Officer

3. The expenditure is debitable to 64 B- Conference - Section IV - Expenditure wholly borne by

Provincial Government C. Notice A. Establishment for
price control 1 – Board of Trade 30th change

UNDER SECRETARY
15 DEC 1944
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

73786

Accepted